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EXAMINER	
LU, ZHIYU	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 10/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/606,178	TOM, ALFRED	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Zhiyu Lu	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 August 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-36,39 and 40* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-36,39 and 40* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 08/04/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 1, Applicant has amended and argued that Vilppula et al. teach an electronic money application but not baseband or RF components in the SIM card.

However, Vilppula et al. do not only teach electronic money application but also baseband or RF components in the SIM card, which needed for control communication with telecommunications and other networks (column 5 lines 37-49, such as UMTS, GSM, and WAP). Thus, Vilppula et al. anticipate claim 1.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In lines 4-5 of claim 1, the phrase "... which is comes from..." is grammatically incorrect.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "the set of baseband and RF". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-3, 7, 23-25, 27-28, 31-33, 35-36 and 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587).

Regarding claim 1, Vilppula et al. anticipate a modular wireless device comprising:

a shell (mobile terminal, 10 of Fig. 1) that contains non-wireless components, at least one of which is system software (column 4 line 65 to column 5 line 8);

a cartridge (SIM card, 24 of Fig. 1) that contains wireless components, at least one of which is comes from the set of baseband and RF (column 5 lines 37-49, column 5 line 51 to column 6 line 7);

a means (28 of Fig. 2) for the shell and cartridge to exchange configuration information (column 5 lines 28-35); and

a means (20 of Fig. 1) for the modular wireless device to configure its operation based on said configuration information (column 5 lines 37-50).

Regarding claim 2, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 1.

Vilppula et al. also anticipate the cartridge is removably connected to the shell (column 5 lines 8-9).

Regarding claim 3, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 1.

Vilppula et al. also anticipate the shell contains at least one button (18 of Fig. 1), a display (12 of Fig. 1), and a microprocessor (20 of Fig. 1) and the cartridge contains protocol-stack software (column 5 lines 51-67).

Regarding claim 7, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 1.

Vilppula et al. also anticipate the shell further includes a software application (26 of Fig. 2, column 5 lines 5-7); the shell has means for the software application to register with the system software for a wireless communication service (column 5 lines 37-50); and the modular wireless service further includes means for the cartridge to communicate wireless communication service availability to the system software (column 5 lines 24-36); and the system software has means to notify the software application of the availability of a wireless communication service in the cartridge (inherent), whereby the software application can configure its operation according to the wireless communication services available in the cartridge (column 6 lines 3-12, column 6 line 44 to column 7 line 43).

Regarding claim 23, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 2.

Vilppula et al. also anticipate further including a locking mechanism in the shell that prevents the shell from accessing the wireless communication services in the cartridge; and a means (PIN code) for unlocking the locking mechanism (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 13)

Regarding claim 24, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 23.
Vilppula et al. also anticipate the means for unlocking the locking mechanism consists of a user entering a pass code into the shell (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 30).

Regarding claim 25, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of 23.
Vilppula et al. also anticipate the means for unlocking the locking mechanism consists of the shell obtaining a pass code from the cartridge (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 13).

Regarding claim 27, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 2.
Vilppula et al. also anticipate further including a locking mechanism in the cartridge that disables wireless communication services in the cartridge; and a means (PIN code) for unlocking the locking mechanism (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 13)

Regarding claim 28, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 27.
Vilpulla et al. also anticipate the means for unlocking the locking mechanism consists of the cartridge obtaining a pass code from the shell (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 30).

Regarding claim 31, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 2.

Vilppula et al. also anticipate the modular wireless device contains means for exchanging information related to communication preference values between the shell and cartridge, whereby the cartridge can obtain communication preference values from the user (column 5 lines 28-35, column 7 lines 12-23, column 8 lines 31-38).

Regarding claim 32, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 31.
Vilppula et al. also anticipate the information includes the format of the desired communication preference value whereby the shell can tell the user how to enter a communication preference value (column 8 lines 25-38).

Regarding claim 33, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 32.
Vilppula et al. also anticipate the format enables the cartridge to communicate to the shell that the communication preference value is optional (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 13).

Regarding claim 35, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 31.
Vilppula et al. also anticipate the shell has means for communicating a communication preference value to the cartridge once the communications preference value is entered by the user (column 7 lines 12-23, column 8 lines 31-38)

Regarding claim 36, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitation of claim 2.
Vilppula et al. also anticipate the cartridge and shell have means to automatically exchange information when the cartridge is inserted into the shell (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 13),

where requesting PIN code for accessing a SIM card means exchanging information when detecting the SIM card.

Regarding claims 39-40, Vilppula et al. anticipate the limitations of claims 7 and 31. Vilppula et al. also anticipate the cartridge includes a software-defined radio (column 5 lines 37-50), which means the cartridge contains configurations for different air-interface standards.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Zhang (US2001/0049263).

Regarding claim 4, Vilppula et al. teach the limitation of claim 2.

But, Vilppula et al. do not expressly disclose the cartridge further includes replacement software; and the modular wireless device further includes means for transferring the replacement software to the shell; and the shell further includes means to upgrade, augment, or replace the system software using the replacement software.

Zhang teaches a smart card (SIM card) includes replacement software; and the mobile station includes means (microcontroller) for transferring the replacement software to the shell to upgrade, augment, or replace the system software (paragraphs 0046-0049).
Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate SIM card containing upgradeable system software and the means to upgrade within the modular wireless device taught by Zhang into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order upgrade system software for having a more advanced and stable system.

Regarding claim 6, Vilppula et al. and Zhang teach the limitation of claim 4.
Zhang also teaches the system software contains a first network operator identification (electronic serial number); the replacement software contains a second network operator identification; and wherein the cartridge and shell exchange the first and second network operator identifications to determine whether the system software should be replaced (paragraph 0051).
Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate checking identification for upgrade taught by Zhang into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order to make sure the hardware is compatible with the software upgrade.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Zhang (US2001/0049263) and Shin et al. (U.S. Patent#6198946).

Regarding claim 5, Vilppula et al. and Zhang teach the limitation of claim 4.

But, Vilppula et al. and Zhang do not expressly disclose the system software contains a first version number; the replacement software contains a second vision number; and wherein the cartridge and shell have a means to exchange the first and second version numbers to determine whether the system software should be replaced.

Shin et al. teach the system software contains a first version number; the replacement software contains a second vision number; and wherein the wireless communication device has a means to exchange the first and second version numbers to determine whether the system software should be replaced (column 2 lines 56-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate checking software version numbers for upgrade taught by Shin et al. into the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al. and Zhange, in order to make sure the system being upgraded but not degraded.

7. Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Vapaakoski et al. (U.S. Patent#6164547).

Regarding claim 8, Vilppula et al. teach the limitation of claim 7.

But, Vilppula et al. do not expressly disclose the system software maintains a list or array of wireless communication services that specifies which such services the shell is able to support based on the shell's hardware characteristics.

Vapaakoski et al. teach the operating system maintains a service array received from network that specifies compatibility of the service based on the mobile station's hardware characteristics (column 1 line 55 to column 2 line 19), which means the same as checking which wireless service is able to support based on hardware characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate checking hardware compatibility to service taught by Vapaakoski et al. into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order to make sure service availability to the wireless device.

Regarding claim 9, Vilppula et al. and Vapaakoski et al. teach the limitation of claim 8.

Vilppula et al. also teach the system software has means for expanding the list or array to incorporate new wireless communication services (column 5 lines 23-50).

Regarding claim 10, Vilppula et al. and Vapaakoski et al. the limitation of claim 8.

Vilppula et al. teach the cartridge has means of sending to the shell the wireless communication services supported by the cartridge (column 5 lines 23-50).

Vapaakoski et al. teach the shell has means of using the list or array to determine which wireless communication services in the cartridge the shell is able to use (column 1 line 55 to column 2 line 19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate determining service availability based on hardware characteristics taught by Vapaakoski et al. into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order to make sure service availability to the wireless device.

8. Claims 11-12 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Laurila (U.S. Patent#6804517).

Regarding claim 11, Vilppula et al. teach the limitation of claim 2.

Vilppula et al. also teach the cartridge (24 of Fig. 1) includes a second memory storage bin for storing subscriber information (inherent, SIM abbreviates for Subscriber Identity Module); and the modular wireless device further includes means for subscriber information to be exchanged between the shell and cartridge (Fig. 2, column 5 lines 28-35).

But, Vilppula et al. do not expressly disclose the shell further includes a first memory storage bin for storing subscriber information.

Laurila teaches subscriber information being stored in data memory of a mobile station (column 6 lines 43-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate storing subscriber information in data memory taught by Laurila into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order for efficient use of user information even without the SIM card.

Regarding claim 12, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 11.

Vilppula et al. also teach at least one of the memory bins is a SIM card (column 2 lines 43-45).

Regarding claim 16, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 11.

Laurila also teaches the cartridge (540 of Fig. 5) is directly connected to the first memory storage bin (544 of Fig. 5) in the shell (Fig. 5)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to incorporate direct connection between the cartridge and memory storage bin taught by Laurila into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order to provide efficient data transfer.

Regarding claim 17, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 11.

Vilppula et al. also teach the first memory storage bin in the shell has means to store subscriber information related to more than one air-interface standard (column 5 lines 7-50).

Regarding claim 18, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 17.

Vilppula et al. also teach the subscriber information in the first memory storage bin is displayed according to the air-interface standard it corresponds to (column 7 lines 24-63).

9. Claims 13-15 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Laurila (U.S. Patent#6804517) and Tayloe (U.S. Patent#5987325).

Regarding claim 13, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 11.

Vilppula et al. teach the information exchanged is used to determine subscriber information (column 8 lines 18-38); and Laurila teaches subscriber information remain in data memory even when SIM card is cut off (column 6 lines 43-46).

But, Vilppula et al. and Laurila do not expressly disclose information exchanged is used to determine which memory storage bins contains subscriber information.

Tayloe teaches exchanging information to check which memory storage bins contains subscriber information (column 4 lines 26-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate checking available subscriber information in two memory storage bins taught by Tayloe into the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al. and Laurila, so that the device have options in using subscriber information.

Regarding claim 14, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 11.

Vilppula et al. teach the information exchanged is used to determine subscriber information (column 8 lines 18-38); and Laurila teaches subscriber information remain in data memory even when SIM card is cut off (column 6 lines 43-46).

But, Vilppula et al. and Laurila do not expressly disclose information exchanged is used to determine which memory storage bins contains subscriber information.

Tayloe teaches exchanging information to check which memory storage bins contains subscriber information (column 4 lines 26-28) and the means to determine which subscriber information to be used when both memory storage bins contains subscriber information (column 4 lines 31-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate means to determine which subscriber information to be used in two memory storage bins taught by Tayloe into the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al. and Laurila, so that user can use the best network service by default.

Regarding claim 15, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 11.
But, Vilppula et al. and Laurila do not expressly teach further including a means for notifying the user which subscriber information will be used.
However, Vilppula et al. teach network notifying mobile terminal selected subscriber information is available for use (column 8 lines 31-43).
Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify notifying selected subscriber information in a SIM card into notifying selected subscriber information in memory storage or SIM card for the purpose of notifying user the phone number and service selected for usage.
Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al. with the capability to notify the user which subscriber information will be used, in order to provide user notification of phone number and service selected for usage.

Regarding claim 22, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 12.

Vilppula et al. also teach the SIM card and memory means include user data (inherent) and the modular wireless device includes means for synchronizing the user data in the SIM card and memory means (column 5 lines 23-50).

But, Vilppula et al. and Laurila do not expressly disclose both memory storage bins are SIM cards.

Tayloe teach using two SIM cards in one modular wireless device (abstract). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the data memory of the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al. and Laurila into part of a SIM card, in order to provide conveniences to user in the cases of removable storage, security (subscriber information wouldn't be stolen in case of the wireless device is lost), and backup subscriber information if original SIM card is lost.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate having two SIM cards in one wireless device taught by Tayloe into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al. and Laurila, in order to provide user conveniences of removable data storages.

10. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Laurila (U.S. Patent#6804517) and Mountain et al. (US2002/0039911).

Regarding claim 19, Vilppula et al. and Laurila teach the limitation of claim 11.

But, Vilppula et al. and Laurila do not expressly disclose the cartridge has a means for obtaining the subscriber information in the shell's memory storage bin and communicating the subscriber information to a wireless network.

However, Vilppula et al. also teach a SIM card having memory means and processor means (column 1 lines 15-23) and communicating the subscriber information within to a wireless network (column 8 lines 39-43).

Mountain et al. teach subscriber information can be received from network (inherently stored in mobile phone's memory storage bin) and transferred to a new (empty) SIM card (paragraph 0011).

And, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the processor of the new SIM card to be the means to obtain data from mobile phone for the purpose of efficient automatic information backup on an empty SIM card.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate and modify processor means of an empty SIM card to obtain data from a mobile phone taught by Mountain et al. into the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al. and Laurila, in order to have efficient automatic subscriber information backup.

11. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Laurila (U.S. Patent#6804517), Mountain et al. (US2002/0039911) and Suprunov (U.S. Patent#6405030).

Regarding claim 20, Vilppula et al., Laurila, and Mountain et al. teach the limitation of claim 19.

But, Vilppula et al., Laurila, and Mountain et al. do not expressly disclose the subscriber information contains data a wireless network needs to forward calls from a first phone number to a second phone number.

Suprunov teach a SIM card obtained the data a wireless network needs to forward calls (column 4 lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate call-forwarding data in the SIM card taught by Suprunov into the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., Laurila, and Mountain et al., in order to provide user call-forwarding service.

Regarding claim 21, Vilppula et al., Laurila, and Mountain et al. teach the limitation of claim 20.

But, Vilppula et al., Laurila, and Mountain et al. do not expressly disclose the data is an executable that the wireless network can execute to forward calls from a first phone number to a second phone number.

Suprunov teach a SIM card obtained the data and software that is executable for the wireless network to forward calls (column 4 lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate call-forwarding data and software in the SIM card taught by Suprunov into the modified modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., Laurila, and Mountain et al., in order to provide user call-forwarding service.

12. Claims 26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Tayloe (U.S. Patent#5987325).

Regarding claims 26 and 30, Vilppula et al. teach the limitations of claims 23 and 27.

But, Vilppula et al. do not expressly teach the locking mechanism is automatically activated when the cartridge is removed from the shell.

Tayloe teaches the locking mechanism is automatically activated when the cartridge is removed from the shell (column 6 lines 1-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate locking automatically when removing cartridge from the shell taught by Tayloe into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order to protect subscriber identification from being misused or stolen.

13. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Cooper (U.S. Patent#6321079).

Regarding claim 29, Vilppula et al. teach the limitation of claim 27.

But, Vilppula et al. do not expressly disclose the means for unlocking the locking mechanism consists of a wireless network communicating a pass code to the cartridge.

Cooper teaches the means for unlocking the locking mechanism consists of a wireless network communicating a pass code to the SIM card (abstract, column 1 line 52 to column 2 line 54).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate network operator sending pass code to unlock SIM card taught by

Cooper into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order to ensure SIM card content match network service.

14. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vilppula et al. (U.S. Patent#6961587) in view of Butler (U.S. Patent#6687836).

Regarding claim 34, Vilppula et al. teach the limitation of claim 32.

But, Vilppula et al. do not expressly disclose the format enables the cartridge to communicate to the shell that the communication preference value should be encrypted.

Butler teaches encrypting password typed-in on display being a common practice (column 1 lines 58-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate encrypting typed-in password taught by Butler into the modular wireless device of Vilppula et al., in order to prevent an onlooker from seeing a user's password.

Conclusion

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zhiyu Lu whose telephone number is (571) 272-2837. The examiner can normally be reached on Weekdays: 9AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vuong Quochien can be reached on (571) 272-7902. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Zhiyu Lu
September 18, 2006

9/26/06

QUOCHIEN B. VUONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER